

(PRICE, \$2½ PER MONTH)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send
in their Bankers' receipt and letter of
allotment in Exchange for SCRIP which is
now ready for delivery.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Managers.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1888. 1788

TO LET
Early in June for 4 Months.
N^o. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE—
4 Rooms, 2 Dressing Rooms, and Bath
Rooms.

Apply to
MAJOR MILES, R.A.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1888. 1786

FOR SALE.

TWO BILLIARD TABLES, in good
condition.

Apply to
CLUBBERMANIA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MOGUL."
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PE-
NANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all goods are being loaded
in their risk, into the hold of the **Kowloon**
Wharf and Godown Company, at **Kowloon**,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless
advice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M.
TODAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
are left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 19th inst., will be sub-
jected to sale.

All claims against the steamer must be pre-
sented to the undersigned on or before the 19th
inst., or they will not be recognised.

No new cargo will be received after the 19th.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"
Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for
as above PORTS TO-MORROW, the 11th
inst. at Noon, instead of as previously adver-
tised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 9th April, 1888. 1723

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamer
"PIRA CHULIA CHON KLAO,"
Captain A. Benson, will be despatched for the
above Ports on SATURDAY, the 13th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,

Hongkong, 10th April, 1889. 1739

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG, AND
SOURABAYA, VIA SINGAPORE.

The Company's Steamship

"CAMORTA".

captain Eyles, will be despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. 1734

CENTRAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM
SHIP COMPANY.

MAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING

THE Steamship "BURLING" will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, at 10 o'clock. Connections being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and upon Ports.

ALL PARCEL PACKAGES should be forwarded to the Agents, Messrs. J. & W. B. B. & Co., Ltd., at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows—

To San Francisco	\$20.00
To San Francisco and return	\$30.00
Available for 6 months	\$20.00
To Liverpool	\$25.00
To London	\$30.00

And to other European ports as per published rates. The above rates are for 1st class passengers. Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, will be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding by land by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central-Pacific, Northern-


Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-
barkings at San Francisco for China or Japan
or vice versa within one year, will be
allowed a discount of 50%. *This allowance*
does not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo de-
stined to points beyond San Francisco in the
United States should be sent to the Company's
office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information, as to Freight
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Com-
pany, No. 534, Queen's Road Central.

C. S. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hong-Kong, 10th April, 1880.



**PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG.**
No. 1165.

**A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the PRES-**

18th instant, at \$30 for 24 pairs, precisely.
 Visiting Brothers are cordially invited.
 Hongkong, 10th April, 1889. (740)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WATERBURY WATCHES.
 THE HANDIEST, CHEAPEST & BEST TIME-
 KEEPERS INVENTED.
 \$3 PRICE-THREE DOLLARS EACH \$3
 Repairs neither exceed 50 CENTS FOR
 EACH.
 Orders from Outports to be accompanied with
 remittance for cost.
 THE MITSU HUSAN KASHIA,
 (Sole Agents in Japan & China
 for the Sale of Waterbury Watches),
 10, Queen's Road Central,
 Opposite Marine House.
 Hongkong, 30th August, 1888. (153)

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
 SPECIAL COMPETITION,
 800 YARDS.
 NEXT SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 4 p.m.
 Cartridges allowed Two Shots Extra.
 A. SHELTON HOOPER,
 Hon. Secretary.
 Hongkong, 6th April, 1889.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

ROME, 18th March.
In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Crispien Gavotti moved to amend the Budget of the Ministry of the Interior, which would entail large economies.

LONDON, 18th March.
In the Commons last night, Sir James Fergusson, in a speech, said that he regretted deeply the losses sustained by the British Indians along the Zambesi coast during the late disturbances there, but added, they were not entitled to demand compensation from Germany. The price of Copper has dropped to thirty-five.

PARIS, 25th March.
The Tribunal of Commerce is of opinion that there are not sufficient grounds to liquidate the Compagnie, and has appointed two administrators to summon a meeting to decide the question.

LONDON, 25th March.
Count Herbert Bismarck is now in London on a special mission. It is believed that it is for the purpose of settling an agreement with regard to Colonial matters.

A Gladstonian has been elected for Gorton, South East Lancashire, by a majority of 946.

LONDON, 25th March.
In the Second Chamber of the House of Commons, the Government has decided that the King is incapable of administering the Government, and that the Council of State has been informed of this.

LONDON, 27th March.
The Sultan of Morocco has assented to the cable being repaired, the Cape July affair being reserved for separate settlement.

Prince Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, nephew of King Charles, has been proclaimed heir to the throne of Romania.

LONDON, 29th March.
The Sunday Closing Bill has been read a second time in the House of Commons by a majority of 22.

The House of Commons has agreed to a resolution in favour of summoning a Conference of the Powers for the representation of the League of Nations.

A Customs Union has been concluded between the Cape Government and the Orange Free State.

A letter has been received from Prince Adolph of Nassau has already started for Luxembourg to assume the Regency of the Duchy.

LONDON, 30th March.
In the House of Commons, all the members have assented to the Bill for the purpose of Mr. Gladstone's proposed amendment of the Bill.

Mr. John MacCarthy, in the absence of Mr. Thomas, has been elected to the position of Mr. Gladstone's proposed amendment of the Bill.

LONDON, 1st April.
The House of Commons has passed the vote for an increase to the Navy, and the First Lord of the Admiralty has announced that the proposals will be embodied in a special bill.

LONDON, 2nd April.
The House of Commons has adopted the resolution of the Government to build a new ship.

Lord George Hamilton said that the proposals would now be embodied in the form of a Bill.

LONDON, 3rd April.
The trial of Mr. Dorelli, President of the Patriotic League, has commenced.

General Boulanger is said to be avoiding arrest upon a charge of treason.

The King of Holland is gradually sinking, and both Chambers have decided to appoint a regency.

LONDON, 5th April.
The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the demand of the Ministry for authority to prosecute General Boulanger.

A letter has been received from Mr. Stanley in which he recounts the terrible hardships and starvation he has suffered. He met Mrs. Paine at the Hotel de Ville, where they were together from December to May.

HONGKONG.

There have been few noteworthy incidents during the past week. The Proprietary arrived on the 4th instant, with naval reinforcements. An extraordinary meeting of the Panchang Mining Co., Limited, held on the 4th instant, resulted in the election of the capital of the company from \$400,000 to \$600,000. Favourable news from the mines of the Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin has caused a considerable improvement in the market value of the shares of that company.

The weekly general meeting of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Limited, was held on the 6th April at an extraordinary meeting held afterwards it was resolved to increase the capital of the company from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

The increase being to allow native capitalists and others who had not joined the company at its formation to acquire an interest in it. The first ordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Limited, was held on the 6th instant, at 6 o'clock, and was presided over by Mr. B. Ross.

Miss Sherwin, a young lady who has been playing for some time at the house of Mr. Sherwin's, was one of the most finished performers ever seen in the colony.

His Honour the Chief Justice (Hon. J. Ross, C.M.G.), will shortly go home on leave, under medical advice.

The British despatch vessel *Admiral*, Captain R. B. Macdonald, having Vice-Admiral Sir Noel Salmon on board, arrived here on the 5th instant from the North, having called last at Swatow.

The British steamer *Tatishchee*, which arrived here on the 6th instant, called on the 8th at the other two points of the triangular route, before her. The *Admiral* appeared to be in the same position as before.

The British steamer *Scythian*, when on the passage from Peking to Hongkong, broke her shaft on the 6th instant, and was forced to stop in tow by the *Ladros* Islands, and brought her into port on the 6th instant.

We hear that by the last mail the approval of the Secretary of State of the granting of a site on Kennedy Road for the Hongkong Public School was received. There are, we believe, certain conditions attached.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Company's works are not turning out drain pipes, fire bricks, and other articles of excellent quality, and it is to be hoped the Government, when purchasing drain pipes, will not overlook the local company, which deserves support for its services.

News has been received from the Hongkong coal mines, Tongkin, to the effect that a trial of the coal has been made on board a French gunboat and favourably reported on. 500 tons have been purchased by a person connected with the trial at \$8 a ton, who offered to take a similar quantity at the same price.

The break gear of the Peak Tramway had an unexpected trial on Saturday morning, the 7th instant, and worked admirably. As the tram car was coming down, while close to Plover Road, the brakeman accidentally let the brake go, bringing the car into action. The car, however, did not stop, and the brakeman was injured.

Between four and five o'clock p.m. on the 5th instant, a rather heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by torrents of rain, broke over the Colony, during the storm a quantity of bricks stacked at the corner of Graham Street fell down, crushing the third of an otherwise injured a young girl who was passing at the time.

We hear that the Victory of the Two Kwang has been sent to the Peking Government to grant a concession for the construction of a railway between Canton and Kowloon. He is instructed that it must be a purely Chinese undertaking, no foreigners being allowed to acquire an interest in it. This concession, we fear, does not bring the actual commencement of the work much nearer than it was before.

The Hongkong Hotel washhouse of yesterday morning, twenty-nine, the 3rd instant, two rooms occupied by boarders, and the manager's room being broken into. From one of the rooms the robbers carried off two watches, a scarf pin, a quantity of jewellery and a sum of money, while from the other room they took clothing, ornaments, and a number of small articles. This robbery appears to be the most serious of any that have yet occurred, the stolen property amounting in value to close on \$100.

A regular concert of the Jubilee Chapter, No. 2013, was held on Monday, the 1st instant, at Canton, when the following officers were installed for the ensuing year, P. Z. L.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

B. Macenochie, having Vice-Admiral Sir Noll Salmon and Lady Salmon on board, arrived here on the 5th instant from the North, having called last at Swatow.

The British steamer *Tatchio*, which arrived here on the 6th last, called on the 8th ult. at the stranded steamer *Arday*, and landed stores for her. The *Arday* appeared to be in the same condition as before.

The British steamer *Sookhow*, broken on the passage from Pukio to Hongkong, when she was towed by the German steamer *Johann*, took her tow by the Ladrones islands, and brought her

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.
From about 1st June for 4 months.
N. O. 4, MORRISON HILL.
Apply to
ARTHUR K. TRAVERS,
General Post Office.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1889. [683]

TO BE LET.
With Immediate Possession.
A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE in
Caine Road, last locality, containing 6
rooms with servants' quarters; Water and
gas laid on.
Apply to
A. LIEBARD,
No. 8, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1889. [684]

TO LET.
From the 1st July next.
THE HUNGALOW, ALBANY ROAD, con-
taining 6 rooms and having a full-sized
VENIS COURT.
Apply to
STOLTERFOHT & HIRST.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1889. [685]

TO BE LET.
N. O. 12, CAINE ROAD.
Apply to
SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1889. [439]

TO LET.
A HUNGALOW IN GARDEN LOTS Nos.
35/36, Kowloon.
PART OF VILLA LUCIA, Pokfulam,
Furnished. One of the loveliest positions.
Apply to
D. MUSSO & Co.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1889. [289]

TO LET.
N. O. 2, MORRISON HILL. Entry 1st
April.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1889. [421]

TO BE LET.
Possession from 15th April, 1889.
FURNISHED FLOOR of the Premises in the
occupation of Messrs. EDWARD SCHILLER
& Co., Praya Central, containing EIGHT
rooms with veranda and commanding fine
view of the harbour.
Apply to
A. R. MARTY.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1889. [694]

TO LET.
THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 2,
DOUGLAS VILLAS, Possession from 1st
May.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [688]

TO LET FURNISHED.
From 1st of May.
N. O. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
R. H. KIMBALL,
16, Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [689]

TO BE LET.
TWO ROOMS IN MOST DESIRABLE SITU-
ATION.
For particulars, address, by letter, X. Y.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [670]

TO LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
N. O. 1, 2 & 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1889. [212]

TO LET.
A PART of a HOUSE in one of the
healthiest positions of the Colony—5
rooms and a garden.
Apply to
W. B. L. C.,
Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [689]

"SUNNYSIDE" No. 7, Bonham Road.
Apply to
Linstead & Davis.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [136]

TO BE LET.
Possession on 1st April, 1889.
N. O. 3, ALBANY TERRACE.
Apply to
Linstead & Davis.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1889. [410]

TO LET AT THE PEAK.
"LA HACIENDA" formerly occupied by
Sir George Phillips.
Apply to
H. N. MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1888. [42]

TO LET.
ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
Apply to
DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1888. [131]

TO LET.
A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE in
HOUSE No. 1 of May.
A PORTION of "BEACONFIELD ARCADE."
"RREZEY POINT," Immediate Possession.
"RISBYE VILLA," Pokfulam.
GODOWNS at BOWLING.
Apply to
SHARP & Co.,
BEACONFIELD ARCADE,
Hongkong, 5th March, 1889. [132]

TO LET.
A WELL FURNISHED FLAT, 5 Rooms
with 2 Bathrooms, Praya East, next to
the German Consulate, from end of April
to end of October.
Apply to
MEYER & Co.,
5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1889. [471]

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS
Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate
Rates in First-class Godowns.
STEAMER CARGOES discharged on
favourable terms.
Also Entire GODOWNS to LET.
Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1887. [1236]

TO LET.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
HOUSE No. 1, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
From 1st June, 1889.
Apply to
BRILLIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1889. [704]

PORTLAND CEMENT
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA
HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [1574]

PHOTOGRAPHER
HAS just added to his COLLECTION
of VIEWS some NEW SCENES and Photos
of NATIVE TYPES, copies of which are obtainable
at the Studio or at Messrs. KELLY & WALKER's.
Views of Superior Quality and
of Excellent and High Finish. PERMANENT
ENLARGEMENTS of Photos and Views and
reproductions of the same on Paper, Canvas, or
Opal.
INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and POR-
traits are taken in any style of the weather,
and all Permanent Processes are executed on
Moderate Terms.
STUDIO—108 HOUSE LANE.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.
THE NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.
The Underigned, Agents for the above Com-
pany, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1887. [35]

THE UNDERIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the
extent of \$100,000, on first-class risks at cur-
rent rates.
DUNN, MELBYE & Co.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1889. [413]

THE UNDERIGNED, AGENTS of the above Com-
pany, are authorized to INSURE against
FIRE at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [116]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES against
FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [678]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$400,000.
RESERVE FUND \$50,000.
GRANDS PAID \$716,000.
RISKS PAID \$40,000.
RISKS accepted at CURRENT RATES OF
PREMIUM.
Jas. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1889. [723]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.
THE UNDERIGNED ARE NOW PREPARED TO
GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against
FIRE at Current Rates.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [15]

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LUM SIN SANG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOW, Esq.
YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
HUI CHOW, Esq.
HONGKONG, 14th March, 1881. [1575]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE UNDERIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [114]

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
AGENTS in conjunction with Messrs.
TURNER & Co. for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.
W. HEWETT & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1888. [117]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877
IN HAMBURG.
THE UNDERIGNED, AGENTS of the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT
RISKS at Current Rates.
PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1884. [1165]

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.
1.—The Hongkong Telegraph.
2.—Cantile, Dr. J.
3.—Mason, Dr. F.
4.—Hartigan, Dr. W.
5.—Cantile, Dr. J. (Residence).
6.—Veron, J. Y. V.
7.—China and Japan Telephone Co., Limited.
8.—Poonsecker, L.
9.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
10.—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation.
11.—Chater & Vernon.
12.—Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Queen's Road.
13.—Daily Press.
14.—Resall & Co.
15.—E. A. & China Telegraph Co., Limited.
16.—Central Police Station.
17.—Watson, A. S. & Co.
18.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
19.—Butterfield & Swire.
20.—P. O. S. N. Co.
21.—Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Limited.
22.—Crutchebank, W.
23.—China Mail.
24.—Jordan, Dr. G. P.
25.—Hongkong & China Gas Co., Limited.
26.—Hongkong & Whampoa Dock, Aberdeen.
27.—Aloe Memorial Hospital.
28.—Holliday, W. & Co.
29.—Holliday, J. F.
30.—Peak Hotel.
31.—Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Craigieburn.
32.—China Bureau Co., Ltd., Steam Saw Mill.
33.—Holliday, W. & Co.
34.—Hongkong Hotel Public Telephone.
35.—Hawcock, W. St. John H. C. B.
36.—Crutchebank Wm., Victoria Dispensary.
37.—Stevens, V. G., Residence.
38.—Ally, Y. & Co.
39.—Linstead & Davis.
40.—Foster, F. T. P.
41.—The Borneo Co., Limited.
42.—Stevens, V. G., Residence.
43.—Dodwell, F.
44.—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Residence.
45.—Government House.
46.—Hughes & Barn.
47.—Bellios & Co.
48.—Bellios, E. R., King'sclere.
49.—Bellios, E. R., Peak.
50.—Carlovitz & Co.
51.—Laporte & Exports Office.
52.—Morris & Co.
53.—Layton, B., Residence.
54.—Judd, W.
55.—Webster, J. F.
56.—Hartigan, Dr. W.
57.—Victoria Hotel, Public Telephone.
58.—Soy Shing.
59.—Dakin Bros. of China, Limited.
60.—Stevens, Geo. H. & Co.
61.—Stevens, V. G., Residence.
The Subscribers will oblige by correcting
their Lists accordingly.
A. SANDFORD,
Hongkong, 6th April, 1889. [1629]

HONGKONG RILE ASSOCIATION.
SEVENTH PRIZE MEETING.
OVER \$1,000 to be GIVEN IN PRIZES.
TO be held on FRIDAY, SATURDAY,
SUNDAY, MONDAY, 19th, 20th and 22nd April,
1889. Pools, Sweepstakes, and several Prizes
open to all Comers. Programmes and all
particulars on application.
Persons desiring to join the Association
should send in their names at once.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Honorary Secretary,
c/o Hongkong Club.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [160]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONSIGNEES are Company's Steamer
"LANCET" is hereby notified that the Cargo is being dis-
charged into Craft, and/or landed at the Go-
downs of the Underigned, in both cases it will
be at the Consignee's risk. Cargo will be ready
for delivery from Craft or Godown as and after
the 5th instant.
Goods undelivered after the 15th instant
will be subject to Rent. All damaged Goods
must be left in the Godown, where they will be
examined at 11 A.M. 12th inst.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1889. [662]

UNION LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM ANTWERP LONDON, AND
SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"LANCET" is hereby notified that the Cargo is being dis-
charged into Craft, and/or landed at the Go-
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SHIPPING IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

STEAMERS.
HONGKONG.
VESSELS. DATE OF ARRIVAL. CAPTAIN. FLAG. AND REG. TONS. CONSIGNEES. DESTINA-
TION.
Acoly. April 6. Herbrook. Dan. str. 354. Arnold, Karberg & Co. Japan.
Ancona. April 6. Herbrook. Dan. str. 354. Arnold, Karberg & Co. Japan.
Camorta. April 6. Herbrook. Dan. str. 354. Arnold, Karberg & Co. Japan.
Chowchow. April 6. Herbrook. Dan. str. 354. Arnold, Karberg & Co. Japan.
Diamante. April 6. Herbrook. Dan. str. 354. Arnold, Karberg & Co. Japan.
Falkenberg. April 6. Herbrook. Dan. str. 354. Arnold, Karberg & Co. Japan.
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Falkenberg. April 6. Herbrook. Dan. str.

means or other cannot be much longer delayed. The Public School, now domiciled at St. Paul's College, will probably be removed before very long to a building of its own to be erected on a site provided by the Government. The Public School owners fairly well the requirements as regards the education of European boys, and advantage might appropriately be taken of the removal of the school to extend the sphere of its operations so as to include girls. Whether the education should be separate or mixed is a matter of detail into which it is unnecessary to enter at present, but at very little increase of cost the building might be arranged to accommodate girls as well as boys, and if the two divisions were worked in conjunction a smaller staff would suffice than for two totally separate institutions. With the increasing numbers of the European population of the colony the provision of suitable educational facilities for girls is a subject that ought to command earnest attention, and the Public School already possesses an organisation that might be readily made to meet the requirements for children of both sexes.

THE ADMISSION OF CHINESE INTO THE SHANGHAI PUBLIC GARDEN.

The question of the admission of Chinese to the Shanghai Public Garden has again been brought forward, and in a way which is interesting as showing the view the Chinese too take of their position in the foreign settlement. Bubbling Well Road, once the favourite evening drive for foreigners, is now practically monopolised by the carriages of Chinese, and it is comparatively rare to see a European driving there. Having monopolised the favourite drive, they are now chafing under their exclusion from the Public Garden. They represent, it is true, that their grievance is more sentimental than practical, for in a representation they have made on the subject through the 'Taotai' to the Municipal Council they say that "It is not that the Public Garden is a place of such extraordinary interest that we are impatient to visit it; but indeed that the site being on our Chinese ground, and that, nevertheless, although its funds are principally raised from Chinese, we Chinese cannot go a step into it, we consider to be an unfair arrangement, which conveys a reproach to us personally, and detracts something from the dignity of our country." They represent, that the Garden is on Chinese soil, that it is maintained out of rates contributed by both Chinese and foreigners, the greater portion being paid by the former, and that no distinction of nationality ought to be made, but that the Chinese should be given liberty to enter and enjoy a stroll there, as a proper recognition of their position as the owners of the soil, a graceful politeness from guests to hosts, and a mark of friendly feeling from country to country." The 'Taotai' in his despatch to the Consul requesting him to lay the petition before the Municipal Council, observes that "The Garden under the foreigners on Chinese Government land, and supported by rates raised from both Chinese and foreigners, should undoubtedly, in accordance with its name of Public Garden, be open to the enjoyment of all, without distinction between Chinese and foreigners." He therefore supports the prayer of the petition generally, but admits the necessity of some restriction on selection being imposed to prevent all sorts of people finding their way in and tramping everything in the Garden under not just as they please. To meet this he suggests the framing of regulations which, while preserving the Garden from the intrusion of disorderly persons, would not exclude Chinese *qua* Chinese. The Council, of course, is unable to show conclusive reasons why the petition cannot be granted. It seems that as been the practice of the Garden Committee for some years past to grant to respectable Chinese, upon application/tickets which ensure admission available for one week at a time, and that practice, it may be remarked, is not unlikely to be used as a lever which they persistently application may in time open the doors to all classes as desired by the petitioners. It would have been more prudent on the part of the Council to have avoided the establishment of any such practice, and where it was desired to grant permission to Chinese, to treat each particular case as exceptional. As the Chairman of the Council says in his reply, "the ground occupied by the so-called Public Garden was long ago specially set aside for the exclusive use of foreigners and is used mainly as a resort for ladies with children and their attendants." The Chinese have no right whatever in respect of the use of the garden, and it is, we think, to be regretted that any practice which may hereafter grow into such a right could have been allowed to come into existence. The circumstances are entirely different from those of the Gardens at Hongkong and Singapore, to which the Chinese at Shanghai make reference in their petition. In the colonies named the Gardens are public in the fullest sense of the word, being formed on public land, and maintained at the public expense. At Shanghai the land was at public, but was given for the exclusive use of foreigners, and while it is true that the Chinese contribute as ratepayers to their maintenance they do so only because Chinese have been allowed to swarm into the area originally set apart for foreign residence. The foreign communities at the Chinese treaty ports are in fact in the position of tenants holding the settlement areas on cenvort terms, and if they choose to establish gardens or other institutions and call them public, what is obviously intended is to be public for the foreign community." If it were convenient to admit the Chinese in the Public Garden at Shanghai we would be obliged to advocate their exclusion merely on the ground of racial difference. But this is not the ground of their exclusion. As Chairman of the Municipal Council says,

The *ducks* among the Chinese coolies are bound the German steamer *China*, is from the circumstances, a matter eligible for investigation. An effort is being made by the Dealers' Association to establish direct immigration of coolies there from China. Until recently the immigration has been conducted through Penang, by aid of its middle brokers in that settlement. The planters of Deli find that direct immigration is the cheapest, hence presumably they attempt to establish it. The Penang coolies, on the other hand, are not usually anxious to throw difficulties in the way of direct immigration, as it must of course destroy a great source of profit to them. The *China* was bound from Hongkong to Deli direct with 272 coolies, and they insisted on being landed in Singapore, declaring they had taken passage for the port and would not go to Deli. The passage tickets were taken for the latter place, and the coolies were passed by the emigration officer at the Harbour Master's Office in a usual way. Inquiries made at Singapore would have resulted in eliciting the information that the recruiting agents employed to collect the coolies represented to them that they were going to Singapore. There seems a reasonable explanation of the occurrence, though it has been suggested that agents of the Straits brokers on board frightened the coolies into the course of book by drawing pictures of the hardships they would be subjected to if they went to Deli. If the coolies were really, as stated, under a misapprehension as to their destination, there must be something radically wrong with the system of examination at the Emigration Office. The whole question of Chinese emigration is now under the consideration of the Hongkong Government, which has a Bill on the subject in preparation. The incident on board the *China* will serve to show them in what direction dangers are to be guarded against. For the last or year two rumours of the revival of abuses in connection with the emigration trade have been circulated, and the *China* incident raises a strong presumption that the rumours have not been unfounded. Coolie brokers and recruiting agents at all times have proved a very unscrupulous class, and it is important for the credit of this free British port—that there should be no traffic conducted from it open to serious abuse. We have gone to such pains against such enormous sums of money in repressing traffic in flesh and blood in various parts of the world, that it would be a scandal and reproach if we allowed slavery in any form to exist on our shores or be forwarded from them.

TRADE BETWEEN TONGKIN AND YUNNAN

In a few weeks the French Consul who has been appointed to Lungchow and Mong Hsat will have arrived at their posts, and the provisions of the commercial treaty between France and China governing the land trade between Tongkin and China will come into force. The Hanoi and Haiphong papers both have articles on the prospects of trade between the *Loungbou* du Tonkin speaks disparagingly of Lungchow, but looks for a great expansion of trade by the Red River route to Yunnan. M. ROCHEUX, who has been appointed Consul at Moungtze, left for Loakou on the 15th March, and was expected to reach his destination in twenty-five days. The judicial delegation to the Department on the Yunnan selection it has made in M. ROCHEUX on account of his intimate acquaintance with the province of Yunnan and his relations with the Court of the Viceroy. The people of Yunnan, the article goes on to say, are so desirous as the French and Tongkinese to open the Red River route re-opened to the free transit of the products of their rich province, and M. ROCHEUX will no doubt very soon arrange a *modus vivendi* advantageous to the interests of both countries. "But we do not fear," says the writer in conclusion, "that all the advantages of the re-opening of the route will be nullified by the operation of our Customs laws, the plague of Tongkin, which are as once vexatious and unprofitable. If for political reasons, to satisfy influential mercantile circles in France, we are obliged to support the ruinous consequences of a stupid Customs system, let us at least hope that the Government will appreciate the necessity of allowing absolute freedom for the transit trade." From this we would seem that some doubt is felt on the subject; but it is hardly conceivable that any Government would be so foolish as to place such impediments in the way of a transit trade. To do so in this case would be seriously suicidal, for there are other routes by which South-western China can be reached, and the Red River route can have no chance in competition with the others if in addition to the natural difficulties of the immigration artificial difficulties of a fastidious nature are to be erected. Even if perfect freedom be permitted, we cannot share the views of our Tongkin contemporaries as to the dimensions the trade is likely to attain. A railway to the frontier a large trade in commodities might be established in a very short time, but the difficulties of navigation on the Red River are so great, so long, and so tedious that it is not likely to be a profitable exchange of commodities between Tongkin and Yunnan will necessarily be comparatively limited. According to the *Courier d'Haiphong*, however, the Chinese merchants are desirous to embark in the trade with such facilities as the river may afford, and a good many very competent men are mentioned as being active. Amongst them is mentioned one who manifests an enterprising spirit.

cure, toys, whistles, umbrellas, woollen an-
cients clothing, vermilion, tobacco, fire
crackers, shoes; hobnobbing, bleached an-
unbleached cotton goods, blankets, Tur-
key reds, candles, mandarin, raw cotton
stamped cottons, watches, clocks, sample
of scenery and European perfume. When
the number of articles of *petit com-
merce*, which would be jammed together
under the head of "souvenirs" in the return
of the Chinese Foreign Customs. The total
value of goods received at Haiphong for
Yunnan from the 1st January to 23rd March
amounted only to \$27,556. There is no
doubt that the trade on the Red River,
but, if it has ever fallen much below
these figures it must have been smaller even
than was supposed. During the last few
years the French had, apparently, become
reconciled to the idea that the Red River
was impracticable as a great trade route
and that the only hope of building up an ex-
tensive commerce with Southwestern China
lay in the construction of a railway to the
establishment of Consulates at the frontier
trading stations seems to some extent
to have revived the expectations that
were formerly entertained. The *Courier*
hopes that the Red River route will
speedily become as frequented again as
it was before the war, and the occupation by
the Black Flag. But when the Red River
trade was at the time referred to is un-
known and the probability of anything more
than a small volume of trade finding its way
by this route seems, it must be confessed,
somewhat remote. The Red River offers
few advantages, we believe, than the Pak-
hoi route.

THE PACIFICATION OF TONGKIN

Although the lives and property of the
European non-residents appear to be very safe
in the north, the pacification of Tongkin is
making some progress. Like the chaos of Burmah, the
so-called princes of Tongkin exist on plunder
and most of them are arms, not against
the Government because it is alien, but
against all constituted authority. Dacoity
was rampant in Upper Burmah in the reign
of Thakura, and pirates flourished in Ton-
gkin before the French. The French have
the French. Indeed, on the Chinese frontier
the Black and Yellow Flag bands set up
their own authority, and acknowledged no
rule, and no allegiance. When the war with
China ensued, the ranks of the robbers were
reinforced by all the discontented, the law-
less, and the destitute, as well as the patriots
of the natives, and after its conclusion num-
bers of these remained with the robbers. Hard-
to which they had attached themselves, and
the work of dispersing them has necessarily
been slow and difficult owing to the nature
of the country. Moreover there is reason to
believe that a certain proportion of Chinese
Black Flag men still exercise their
predatory pursuits on the borders, and
manage to keep all rebels, patriots, or pirates
in the country. The French have been sup-
plied with arms smuggled across the frontier.
This being the case, and the Chinese Author-
ities in Yunnan probably by no means anxious
to delay the subjugation of Tongkin to order
it is not perhaps very surprising that a large
proportion of that country is still in a state of
unrest and portions of it afflicted with anarchy.
On the 26th of January, on the 26th February
last, a French mission, consisting of three
officers accompanied by three hundred men,
on the banks of the Canal des Rapides
and now anxiety is felt as to the fate of M.
ROUJARD, a merchant, who left Tuyen-Kwang
on the 23rd ult., for Vietri, and has not since
been heard of. Tuyen individuals show that
beyond the limits of the principal towns life
is in a state of anarchy, and order does not yet reign.
Nevertheless, the French Government has
submitted of several private chiefs and their
followers within the last few weeks sufficient-
ly proves. Two of these chieftains were men
of some note in their way and commanded a
considerable following. They have not only
made their submission, but have given up
their arms. Doubtless they had inducements
to do so, but the French Authorities cannot
be blamed for their doing so. The offers
of pardon and even of territory, on
which the rebels may settle; but it is one
thing to be magnanimous and another to
help the rebels and make a needless fuss with
them. It would seem, from the Haiphong
papers, that the Resident has treated the
quondam enemy far better than it has been
his duty to do. He has treated them as
such a policy, and the French Government
inspire respect for French rule among the
brigands or satisfaction with among the
law-abiding natives. If the French wish to
found their administration in Tongkin on a
stable basis, they must take care to secure
the respect of the natives both for their firmness
and resource. Any truckling with
such a policy, and any dealing with the
will be certain in the end to result upon
them in the outbreak of new troubles.

THE "SICK MAN" OF THE FAR EAST.

The truly wretched condition of Korea, torn by
faction and intrigue, bankrupt in purse, in-
capable of self-protection, is sliding, it would
seem, from bad to worse. There is distress
in North China, but the Chinese Government
is not incapable of rendering assistance and
saving its subjects; but in one of the pro-
posed, famine, and the Government has
neither stretch out a helping hand itself nor
allow others to do so. The foreign residents
in Seoul, it appears, had subscribed \$800,
and appointed two Committees to visit the
scene of the distress and distribute the relief.
The Korean Government, however, refused
to issue passports and stated that there was
no Korean grain to feed the people.
The *Jiji Shingwa* facts it hard to believe that
statement in presence of the facts of the
failure of the crops in Korea and the large
quantity of Japanese rice being now shipped
to Korea. Evidently the Korean Govern-
ment resents foreign interference, even for
the succour of its starving subjects. The
administration in the peninsular kingdom is
so inefficient, so corrupt, and so incapable
of self-protection, and blind obstinacy. Al-
though the persons in power are ready to
adopt any absurd project or listen to any
interested proposal, and at another, when a
scheme for the real benefit of the country is
proposed, they refuse to entertain it. The
Korean Government are quite right in dis-
trusting the Government at Seoul, and in
acting wisely in their refusal to do so. In its
present undisciplined state Korea is so miserably
poor that it would be an easy prey to any
big Power aggressively inclined: were the
vicinity of the suzerain to be relaxed. But the
Viceroy of Qili has been convinced of the im-
portance of the Korean situation, and has

temporarily to the effect that the new Law Courts lately erected there are to be opened on the 21st September next, the King of Siam's birthday, and that new rules of procedure, framed on the model of those in use in European countries, will come into force will be hailed with pleasure by all friends of justice. It seems not unlikely that the Japanese, really anxious to bring their laws into consonance with those of the West, are willing to abolish the use of torture and other barbarous methods of administering justice. The laws of Siam, like those of China, are susceptible to great reform, but unlike the Government of China, that of Siam is willing to inaugurate improvements. It seems not unlikely that the time will come when China will be the only Asiatic country where extrajudiciality will exist. Japan is even now revising the treaties, having paid the way for it by preparing Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure to be administered in certain districts by European Judges, and has effected radical reforms in her prison system, modelling it on that of the enlightened European powers. Siam has also reformed her Police and of education throughout the empire, which combine to secure order and promote progress. Siam is following in the same track, her sovereign being happily endowed with a desire to forward the intellectual as well as the material advancement of his people. In this task, too, he has the support and assistance of some enlightened Ministers, who have opened their experience by travel, and are eager to send their country like its place among civilized nations. The administration of justice in Siam has hitherto felt very much to be desired. The law's delay has been almost as infamous as in the Central Kingdom, torture has been habitually practised in the Courts, and the Judges have been open to corruption. New rules of procedure will perhaps hardly improve this, but it is objectionable in the administration, but it may be hoped that they will secure the abolition of torture, the infliction of punishment more humane than those now in vogue, and the proper payment of the Judges, without which there can be no security for the equitable administration of justice. At all events the intent is good, the move is in the right direction, and the people are to be congratulated on giving one more proof of a genuine desire for improvement.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEAD MASTER OF THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL SCHOOL FOR 1888.

The following, &c. by the Head Master of the Government Central-School was presented to the Legislative Council at its last meeting, Government Central School, Hongkong, 25th January, 1889.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the Annual Report of this school for 1888.

I.—The total number of boys on the Roll for the year ending 31st December, 1888, being closed ten days before the School Vacation on account of the prevalence of Small-pox in the Colony, the school was only open for 229 days.

II.—To illustrate the condition of the school during the last five years the following table is annexed.—(See following table).

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

3.—The results of the English examination as adjudged by me for prize purposes, are highly creditable, and in some cases, as in Classes I.A, II.A, III.A, V, and VII, deserve special commendation. The lower total percentage of correct answers in the Chinese, and perhaps chiefly attributable to the following causes:—The English master has been wanting on the staff for six months, and one Chinese assistant has been further absent on sick leave for two months before the examination. The Chinese boys in the lower classes for which they were not yet fitted, and the admission of others into classes for which they were not qualified, are two considerable factors in the same result, due to lack of sufficient staff. The Chinese boys, on the completion of Victoria College, Classes I.B, II.B, and VI, proved the chief sufferers from these circumstances.

4.—In 1889 when the Acting Inspector of Schools I was associated with the present Colonial Secretary to draw up the Schedule for the Government Scholarships, in inserting the subjects, Latin, Shakespeare, Chemistry, &c., I was much surprised to find that in the year or two of that time to be in Victoria College, and I purposed introducing these as class subjects. As time passed, however, and the opening of that building seemed likely to be indefinitely postponed, I was obliged to drop the idea, and accordingly introduced in 1887 and Shakespeare and Trigonometry in 1888. In the past year, Latin (including Class Book I in Class I) was taught with very gratifying results to 136 boys, and of whom 100 passed the examination. Of the 106 boys in Class I.A were good, in the main, and some six or eight would have passed in the Local Examinations. English History and Latin were added to the work of Class III.A; and the subjects of French, German, English, and Algebra to that of Class II.B.

5.—In anticipation of the early transfer to Victoria College, several changes were made at the beginning of the year. The school fees were raised, the examination of His Excellency the Governor, raised from 12 dollars per annum to 24 dollars for class I, and 18 dollars for classes II, III, and IV. The whole Upper School was re-arranged, and the study of Chinese was introduced to afford them opportunity of the exclusion of the extra class subjects. To facilitate the arrangement of the new building, the style of the classes was altered throughout the school, and the classes were numbered, the Chinese and English classes sub-divided into two sections, while the three upper classes will consist of two sections each. In comparative reference to past years this is liable to cause confusion; in the table of results the Chinese and English classes are given under a parallel column, containing the numbers of the same classes.

STAFF.

6.—In June last, the school suffered a severe loss through the sudden death from heart disease of the second Master, Mr. Alexander Falconer, who had nearly completed twenty years of service. His natural aptitude for the work of a first professor, and his special skill and application to such studies as required his services, the more valuable to the school, Mr. Falconer had become a model second Master. By his skillful management, and by the special aid of some of his scholars, Chinese and others, and by his devotion of time and labour to further the interests of the school, he afforded a sterling though unpretentious example to junior masters. Of his personal character, I need say little, except in brief terms, and his loyalty to the late Her Majesty, Dr. Stewart, is well known in the Colony. The term professor is not so generally used in English as in American schools, otherwise Mr. Falconer would have been styled the Professor of English Grammar and Composition, for his skill in imparting these subjects was un-

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